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The New York Herald was founded by  
James Gordon Bennett in 1853. It remained  
the sole property of its founder until his  
death in 1892. It was then sold to the  
Gordon Bennett family, and remained their  
property until his death in 1918. The Herald  
became the property of Frank A. Munsey, its  
present owner, in 1920.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1922.

President Harding's Economy Act.

Some of the United States Treasury  
experts are saying that the Government's  
expenditures should be cut down somewhat  
under three and a half billions of dollars.  
But President Harding says more than that.  
Because the Government's revenues are  
estimated at not much better than three  
billions of dollars for the next year he says  
that the national expenditures must come down  
where they will be nearer three billions of  
dollars than three and a half billions of  
dollars.

With the sound business sense and  
the great common sense that always  
mark the man now in the White  
House he knows that when the in-  
come you would like to have cannot  
be made to flow in, the only business-  
like way to meet such a situation is  
to chop expenses with an ax. That  
is what the President with his Budget  
Director is by way of doing, to  
treat such a situation in the only  
manner that will make both ends  
meet without heavier taxation, and it  
is safe to say that, barring unforeseen  
emergencies or crises, he will come  
pretty near to making both ends  
meet.

But to get the Government's outgo  
down to three billions of dollars a  
year will be no small undertaking  
when the interest and sinking fund  
charges on the war debt alone call  
for a billion of dollars a year, the  
rehabilitation and care of crippled  
and sick soldiers call for half a bil-  
lion of dollars a year, and the army  
and navy costs call for about three-  
quarters of a billion a year.

These four items may be lumped  
together as a war debt and war in-  
surance charge of two and a quarter  
billions of dollars. It is not possible  
to cut them out or to cut them down  
noticeably; nobody would want to try.  
So to hold the total expenditures  
down to three billions of dollars means  
that all the rest of the Govern-  
ment departments and activities  
would have to get along on about  
three-quarters of a billion of dollars.

Even as late as in the fiscal year  
preceding the outbreak of the war in  
August, 1914, the Congress appropri-  
ations for the Government's spend-  
ings were approximately \$700,000,000,  
exclusive of the postal appropriations.

The military establishment in that  
year got only \$94,266,145 for the  
army; \$140,718,434 for the navy; \$1,097,734,  
military academy, and \$2,288,250, forts and fortifications,  
or a matter of less than a quarter  
of a billion of dollars.

If the President therefore succeeds  
in chopping the Government's spend-  
ings to three billions of dollars, with  
two and a quarter billions of that  
sum accounted for by war debt and  
war insurance charges, he will not  
be very far with the controllable  
spendings from the peace time basis  
of before the war, notwithstanding  
the higher costs of everything the  
Government buys or does. And for  
him to achieve such an extraordinary  
result as that within two years after  
becoming Chief Executive will fur-  
ther testify to the now generally re-  
cognized fact that WARREN G. HAR-  
DING is decidedly one of the best  
business Presidents the nation ever  
has had.

"He Didn't Have to Do It."

The bus investigation continues to  
show how politicians' friendship with  
the city administration brings money  
into their pockets.

A Tammany district leader, O'Neil,  
visited Mayor Hylan's Commissioner  
of Plant and Structures, WHALEN,  
and got him to give him permits to a  
bus owner named FRANKENBERG.

"We had an agreement," O'Neil  
testified before the Transit Commis-  
sion on Wednesday, "and Mr. FRANK-  
ENBERG agreed that I was to get one-  
third of the profits for helping him  
get the permit."

The commission's counsel, Mr.  
SHEARN, sought to crystallize the  
case in a question:

"So FRANKENBERG, who paid for all  
the buses and managed the business,  
had to give up to you and the  
Murphy estate from \$10,000 to \$12,000  
to get a permit, didn't he?"

The form of the question gripped  
Mr. O'Neil. "Don't put it that way,"  
he protested; "he didn't have to do

it; he agreed to do it, and when men  
make agreements they live up to them."

Of course a victim like that "doesn't  
have to do" anything. He can refuse  
to give up, just as one of the recent  
witnesses before the commission testi-  
fied that he refused to hand over  
\$25,000 which he was told was "for  
the Big Chief." And he can lose his  
business, as that witness swore he  
lost his.

A great business, this bus business,  
if you know the right people and  
make the right agreements!

Lower Transportation Efficiency.

Whether Government operation of  
the railroads ultimately undermined  
the morale of the railroad workers  
beyond early repair or whether the  
poverty of the roads when the great  
bulk of their receipts was being  
swallowed up by labor charges com-  
pelled them to forego renewals, ter-  
minations and improvements essen-  
tial to proper service it is startling  
to find how much the efficiency of the  
American transportation system has  
come down. The country needs top-  
notch transportation; it is not get-  
ting it. But until it does get it in-  
dustry and business will not be right.

In 1920 the railroads had increased  
the average freight car haul from a  
normal of twenty-five miles to an av-  
erage of twenty-seven miles during  
several months. But for the first  
seven months of 1922 the average  
freight car haul was only twenty-  
two miles, or five miles below the  
maximum average of 1920, and three  
miles below the previous normal  
average.

Again the lowered transportation  
efficiency is shown by the fact that  
the old normal rate of an average of  
twenty-seven tons of freight to the  
car after being increased in 1920 to  
an average of more than twenty-nine  
tons for the first seven months of  
1922 to an average load of only  
about twenty-six tons or three tons  
below the 1920 record and one ton be-  
low the normal average.

When it is considered how much  
higher railway wages are now than  
they were before the period of Govern-  
ment operation and how much  
higher the prices of railway equip-  
ment, material and supplies are now  
than they were before the war, the  
fact that a freight car does not run  
so far in a day and does not load  
with so much freight as it did under  
higher transportation efficiency adds  
heavily to the cost of hauling a given  
quantity of traffic a given distance.

This is not good business for the  
American railway system, and it is  
not good business for the American  
people, who must foot the country's  
transportation bills.

The Lausanne Conference.

The Near East conference called to  
meet at Lausanne is likely to open  
next Monday. It was earlier believed  
owing to the Turks' attempt to scrap  
the Mudania truce and their high-  
handed demand for the occupation of  
Constantinople that the conference  
would be either delayed or not held  
at all. Great Britain asked for a  
postponement until November 27 but  
has apparently withdrawn the re-  
quest at the wish of France and  
Italy. Both of these nations see grave  
peril in the existing tense situation  
and fear that postponement will be  
taken by the Turks as an act of hos-  
tility and precipitate the war which  
the conference hopes to avert.

There is no doubt that in the pre-  
sent unity of Europe on the Near East  
KEMAL finds a condition which he did  
not foresee when he left Angora for  
his western conquest. The Turk at  
European conferences always de-  
pended upon a division of Powers to  
react in his favor. This kept him in  
Europe after the congresses of Vi-  
enna and Berlin and he expected that  
the differences between Great Britain  
and France would continue until he  
was reelected at Constantinople.

The evident fear now is that rather  
than face a European accord the  
Kemalist hothouse will attempt to  
break through the neutral zone and  
gain control of Constantinople and  
the Turkish straits by force of arms.  
This is the situation to which Pre-  
mier Poincaré referred when he said  
the French "plainly fear there are  
irrevocable incidents on the horizon."

Lord Curzon also referred to this  
condition when he asked a postpone-  
ment of the conference until after the  
British elections. He declared that  
in these circumstances the Govern-  
ment could not bear the burden  
alone but would have to appeal to  
the country to sustain it in its policy  
of action and strengthen it "in the  
defense of our honor and of our flag  
and the peace of Europe."

In view of these facts the Lau-  
sanne conference promises to be the  
most important of all attempts to  
settle the Near East question. Pre-  
mier Mussolini has said that he will  
attend himself and not send a repre-  
sentative. Premier Poincaré will be  
represented by M. BOMPARD, former  
Minister at Petrograd and Constani-  
tinople, and an authority upon Near  
East affairs. The Turkish delegation,  
which has already left Smyrna for  
Lausanne, is under the leadership of  
ISMET PASHA, KEMAL's representative  
at the Mudania conference.

The Turkish delegation is charged  
by the Assembly at Angora with an  
unconditional adherence to a pro-  
gram of demands which the confer-  
ence is not likely to accept in its en-  
tirety. There is an indication that  
the program was drawn by the ex-  
tremists of the Nationalist party and  
with the assistance of Moscow, with  
which they are in strong sympathy.  
Among the demands are the restitu-  
tion of the Mosul region, aimed es-  
pecially at British control in Mesopo-  
tamia, and the readjustment of the  
Turko-Syrian frontier by which the

concessions secured for France by  
FRANKLIN-ROUSSEAU would be made  
almost valueless.

The hand of the Russian Soviet is  
clearly seen in the demands for the  
recognition of the complete independ-  
ence of Turkey and the suppression  
of the capitulation treaties. Moscow  
in this way seeks to protect the  
agreement which it made several  
months ago with Angora for the pur-  
pose of gaining an ascendancy over  
all other foreign nations in Turkish  
affairs. To a demand for more than  
\$1,000,000,000 indemnity from Greece  
is added another by which Turkey  
seeks to deprive Greece of her share  
of western Thrace.

Western Thrace is one of the cov-  
eted lands of the Aegean coast, for it  
includes a peculiarly productive agri-  
cultural region and the Aegean  
ports of Dedeagach and Kavala. In  
the demand for this country the  
Turks will find themselves opposed  
by Serbia and Bulgaria. Both of  
these countries look to this part of  
the Aegean coast for their southern  
outlet to the sea and they have been  
endeavoring to effect an agreement  
with Greece by which they will gain  
these concessions. If western Thrace  
should be taken away from Greece,  
the disposition which Europe seems  
to favor is to transform it into a  
neutral territory, its ports being open  
of access to all Balkan and central  
European States.

The Turks' attitude is due to their  
military successes. To this may be  
added the backing which KEMAL  
feels he has in the Moscow Soviet.  
This, though, is a resort upon which  
he would depend only in an extrem-  
ity; he fears the Soviet at Constani-  
tinople as much as he fears British  
preponderance of power. The  
arrogance of the Turks has had a  
reactionary effect throughout Islam;  
the deposition of the Sultan has al-  
ready had a tendency to alienate the  
sympathy of the Indian Mohammed-  
dians. The banishment of Turks who  
are not Nationalists and the depor-  
tation of thousands of the non-Moslem  
population have deprived the country  
of strength which it will need in its  
process of rebuilding. The Turk will  
need more than arrogance and bluff  
to carry him to the success he craves  
at Lausanne.

A Third Avenue Iconoclast.

A sad blow has been struck at the  
young German republic and a man  
from New York struck it. He de-  
stroyed a German illusion and per-  
haps halted the German advance into  
the laudable field of the many art of  
self-defense.

The Germans have been taking up  
boxing. It is a good sport for them,  
far better than students' duels. They  
seem to know this; seem to under-  
stand that boxing might help them to  
regain the confidence of the outer  
nations who go in for the feint and  
the uppercut. The trouble with the  
Germans was that, like most ambi-  
tious people, they developed a cham-  
pion too soon. At least he was looked  
upon as a champion, this Herr HANS  
BREITENSTRAETER; but as perfection  
in boxing is relative it is very hard  
to know a champion when you see him.

But Berlin was satisfied with HANS.  
It had seen him in action against  
the young professionals of Germany.  
It yearned to see him smite the  
cloudlike SKI, conqueror of CARPENT-  
ER. After SKI, DEMPSEY was to  
fall before the new marvel of the  
ring. Then Master PAUL SAMSON, of  
Third Avenue and Fourteenth street,  
came along and discovered that he  
could earn 500,000 marks by defeat-  
ing the German champion. The New  
York Herald's Berlin correspondent  
told in yesterday's paper how SAM-  
SON tore down the pillars of the  
Breitenstratter fame in the ninth  
round; how GEORGES CARPENTIER  
added 100,000 marks to the purse;  
how Americans at the ringside hurled  
300,000 marks to the victor; and how  
SAMSON had to hire a cab to carry  
away all his money—nearly a million  
marks. It was rather sad that our  
Berlin correspondent went to the  
money SAMSON's winnings were about  
\$90; yet such things make plainer to  
followers of pugilism the secrets of  
foreign exchange.

SAMSON is not a diplomat. He had  
won all these marks, not to mention  
the heavyweight championship of  
Germany, yet he hurried back to the  
ship which he helps to stock and re-  
marked that New York and Thanks-  
giving turkey attracted him more  
than German championships and  
bushels of marks. He is not very  
happy and Germany, having lost her  
idol, is sad.

Boxing, like other arts, is long.  
Germany must be patient. John L.  
Sullivan does not grow on every bush.  
But the time may come, if the Berlin  
fans persevere, when they will know  
the difference between Truth and Er-  
ror when both have the mitts on.  
Perhaps their sport writers will be  
able to say, in perfect German, that  
"PAUL bounced the blond Teuton off  
the canvas four times before giving  
him his sleeping pill." Perhaps.

The Flower of Autumn.

The popularity of the chrysanthemum  
is founded on the same reason  
in every country of the world which  
cherishes this beautiful blossom. It  
comes when other flowers are scarce  
or have disappeared altogether. It  
alone serves the decorative purposes  
which in summer have the whole gar-  
den to depend on. Although the  
finest specimens are grown under  
glass it is still an ornament in many  
forms in outdoor gardens.

The chrysanthemum exhibitions  
have already begun. From the most  
modest of the tight little pompons to  
the broadest spreading blooms, the  
flowers are shown in competition for

the prizes to be won by the finest  
of the familiar specimens or the newest  
types. Gardeners have been tireless  
in their patient efforts to change and  
to improve the flower which has un-  
dergone so many transformations  
through the years. The Chrysanthemum  
Society of America has made a  
list of three thousand varieties.

One of the blooms exhibited this  
fall is named in honor of the Princess  
NAGAKO, who is soon to marry the  
Crown Prince of Japan. One special  
reason why the blossom should have  
this title is that no other country  
has done so much to show its appreci-  
ation of this flower of autumn as  
Japan. The chrysanthemum has a  
place on the seal of the Japanese  
Emperor, although more or less con-  
ventionalized, and in this same form  
it may be seen on other State sym-  
bols. One of the medieval rulers  
even set aside a day for its special  
veneration.

Yet the chrysanthemum, so far back  
in its history that the date is forgot-  
ten, came originally from China. Of  
more interest to present admirers of  
the chrysanthemum is the fact that  
England began cultivating the flower  
generally in the early years of the  
nineteenth century. In New England  
much of the earlier cultivation of the  
flower took place. There is a rec-  
ord of an exhibition of the plants in  
Boston as far back as 1830.

England helped to improve the hot-  
house flower in size and beauty, but  
grewers give to France the credit for  
having developed the pompon, which  
is the no less admired little sister  
of the showy, long petaled blossom.  
There are prizes also for these  
smaller, harder varieties which find  
their place among the spectacular  
exhibits submitted to the judges.

Michigan Breaks a Chain.

For the first time since the Re-  
publican party was organized the  
Democrats of Michigan have elected  
a United States Senator. The vic-  
tory of WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS over  
CHARLES E. TOWNSEND last Tuesday  
broke a record of nearly seventy  
years' standing.

The last Democratic Senator in  
Congress from Michigan was CHARLES  
E. STUART, a man from Columbia  
county, New York, who was one of  
the early settlers of the Michigan  
wilderness. He was elected in Janu-  
ary, 1853, and took his seat in the  
following March. His colleague was  
LEWIS CASS, that great Jackson  
Democrat who was soldier, statesman  
and administrator all in one.

A year after STUART's election  
Michigan saw the formal launching  
of the Republican party, when, on  
July 6, 1854, a convention of men  
who represented the various bodies  
opposing the extension of slavery was  
held at Jackson and formed a State  
organization known as the Republi-  
can party. One of the prime movers  
in this was ZACH CHANDLER, and  
he was the fiery, vigorous and very  
capable ZACH who was chosen by the  
Republicans to take Cass's seat at  
Washington when the old warrior,  
after twelve years in the Senate, left  
it to become President BUCHANAN's  
Secretary of State.

CHANDLER stayed in the Senate for  
nearly twenty years. Even his or-  
atorical attacks on McCLELLAN, deliv-  
ered in 1862, before the General had  
lost the confidence of the people of  
the North, did not result in a rebuke  
from Michigan. CHANDLER's various  
colleagues were less known to fame  
than he: KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, JACOB  
M. HOWARD, THOMAS W. FERRY and  
ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY. But they were  
all Republicans.

Since the Chandler period Michi-  
gan has sent some other men of na-  
tional distinction to the Senate.  
There were JAMES MCILLAN, great  
banker and business expert; JULIUS  
CESAR BURROWS, whose lionlike face  
and powerful oratory had been fa-  
miliar in the House of Representa-  
tives for many years before he was  
elevated to the Senatorship; and  
General RUSSELL A. ALGER, whose  
long record of public service was  
clouded only by his unfortunate ad-  
ministration of the War Department  
in the Spanish War. Widely as  
ALGER was criticized for his mistakes  
Michigan remained faithful to him  
and sent him to the Senate in 1902.

The last of the Michigan Senators  
to be chosen by the Legislature was  
WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH. The first to  
be elected directly by the people was  
TOWNSEND, who was beaten this week.  
The second was TRUMAN H. NEW-  
MERRY. And it was perhaps NEWMERRY  
who caused the defeat of TOWNSEND  
and the breaking of the long Republi-  
can chain of Senators that stretched  
back beyond the civil war.

False hair, it is predicted, will soon  
have the approval of fashion, and the  
girls who saved their hair when they  
had it bobbed will be in luck.

The next big question before the  
country is, What will the price of  
turkey be?

Once on an Autumn Evening.

Once on an autumn evening long ago  
In a hill town that blossomed by a  
stream

As any flower might—once I caught a  
gleam

From out your eyes that since have  
called me so;

I stifled longing, how was I to know  
One distant day you would become my  
dream?

Or that you would be life's great living  
thing,

The one stark rock amid the ebb and  
flow

Of circumstances rolling like a sea  
About me till I could not find the  
shore?

You never spoke of love, and yet for me  
You did the things no one had done  
before:

Beautiful words that made mere words  
seem vain,

While for your kindness I gave only—  
Pain!

Taxing State Bonds.

State Rights and the Proposed Con-  
stitutional Amendment.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I am em-  
broidered to enter the discussion of the  
proposition to tax the securities issued  
by the States of the Union because of the  
apparent omission of a most im-  
portant element, namely, that the power  
to tax is not conferred on the United  
States because the States never in-  
tended to give the power to destroy.

Localities it is required that when  
once the power to tax is vested in a  
government, it may extend to the point  
of destruction. The States when they  
confered into a Union did so for the  
purpose of defense and offense  
against foreign enemies, as well as to  
advance trade and protect their citizens  
from unjust encroachment. They never  
contemplated the surrender of their ex-  
istence and ever reserved the power  
by their own organizations to maintain  
their separate entities.

The proposition now favored would  
be much more far reaching than merely  
to tax the securities, and the trend  
toward centralization would soon com-  
plete the effort of the States. This  
separate entity of the State has served  
in many instances as a salutary check  
to such encroachment, and it also brings  
to the citizen a more intimate and sat-  
isfactory service of the governing body.

I believe it is one of the great in-  
fluences which help to preserve a truly  
democratic government. To destroy it  
would lead to high prices of commodi-  
ties and materials in many lines are due  
directly to the labor shortage.

Republican leaders in sympathy with  
the President in the matter of the con-  
stitutional amendment will broaden the  
scope of the present act. In raising the  
percentage of immigration it is expected  
proper safeguards will be placed to in-  
sure the entry of only that class of im-  
migrants adaptable to work in in-  
dustries or on farms. Cabinet members  
hold the view that it is possible so to  
restrict immigration that the activities  
of foreigner will be barred while in-  
dustrial workers of good character  
will be allowed to come in and obtain  
employment.

The opposition of organized labor is  
expected, but it is not believed labor  
leaders are strong enough to defeat a  
plan which would mean a jump in the  
American industry and lower prices for  
the average American consumer when  
that is possible by strengthening the  
labor force being industry to give it  
that impetus that now needs to catch  
up with increasing demands for prod-  
ucts following post-war readjustment.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Broad change  
in Federal immigration laws that would  
tend to increase the number of "worthy"  
applicants for citizenship were recom-  
mended by a committee of the House of  
Representatives today. The committee  
assistant to the president of the Beth-  
lehem Steel Company, addressing the  
national personnel convention.

Mr. Nathan Deal, chairman of the present  
3 per cent. restrictive immigration law  
will "work a hardship on large em-  
ployers."

The Humble Vece.

Some like the voice of dancing waves,  
Upon a wide white shore,  
Some like the wind among the pines,  
And some the thunder's roar;

To some the voice of singing birds  
Is light and melody,  
Some choose the whisper of old leaves  
That drift down dreamily.

I like the voice of common men  
On common duties bent,  
Who trade their little griefs and joys  
And reap a brave content;

The voice of living lips that scorn  
To trifle with despair,  
That take the beauty from plain toll  
As swallows take the air.

No speech with patient wisdom fraught,  
No flaming song I need—  
Give me the voice of common men  
Who love the lives they lead.

HILLEN FRANKER-BOWER.

East Side Landmarks.

The High Points, Milestones and Old  
Pleasant Grounds.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: My school-  
mate of old No. 4, says the Summit Hotel at the Bowery  
and Canal street was the highest point  
on the East Side. The real high point  
on the East Side was Bayard Hill, the  
summit of which was about Grand and  
Mulberry streets. It was the site of  
Bunker Hill Fort during the early days  
of the Revolution and for some years  
before it was leveled in 1817 a resort  
called Mount Pleasant stood there.

After 1817 the high point was Mount  
Pitt, about Pitt and Grand streets. There  
are very slight slopes from the site of  
the Summit Hotel, but a marked slope  
toward the north from Pitt street hill.  
We used the Ridge street hill, and  
the Bowery hill, and the site of the  
Summit Hotel, but the Bowery hill was  
from Grand street to beyond De-  
lancey street. Pitt street hill was  
steeper, but there was a malt house in  
Pitt street near Grand street, and there  
were always a lot of carts and drays on  
that block.

A few blocks north of the Summit  
Hotel site is the old mile stone, immen-  
sely tall and of the standard Dictionary.  
Imaginative historians have ascribed it  
to the eighteenth century as marking the  
distance from the old City Hall in Wall  
street. In a description of New York  
in 1800 mention is made of a two mile  
stone on the Post road beyond the In-  
land road to Greenwich and near  
Two Mile Tavern, which stood on the  
corner of the present Fourth Avenue  
and Fourteenth street.

As the measurement was taken from  
the old City Hall, its site would be about  
Fourth Avenue and Ninth street. But  
the Bowery milestone corresponds with  
the other milestones along Third Av-  
enue and was set about the time the  
first street car was run in 1825 and 1830,  
after the avenue became a continuous  
thoroughfare. The old Boston Post  
road, which ran in some places to the  
eastward, in some places just west and  
in some places along the line of the  
present Third Avenue, was closed as a  
thoroughfare in 1839.

Mr. Bingham's interesting description  
of New York fifty-five or sixty years ago  
recalls pleasant memories of Jones's  
Wood, between Sixty-third and Sixty-  
ninth streets, east of First Avenue;  
Held's Hamilton Park, from Sixty-sixth  
to Sixty-eighth street, between Sec-  
ond and Third Avenues; Bellevue Park,  
about the foot of Eighth street,  
between Third Avenue and Harlem River  
Park, which still exists. These were  
pleasure grounds, miles from the built up  
city, and rarely visited from downtown  
except when some fraternal organization  
held its annual outing at one of them.

In those days the Harlem and Mor-  
rison Steamboat Line ran a number  
of boats from Pier 51 to Harlem  
Bridge, with stops at Grand street, As-  
toria, and sometimes at one of the pic-  
nic parks, when a not too boisterous  
organization made satisfactory arrange-  
ments. The boats, the Sylvan Glen,  
Sylvan Glen, Sylvan Glen and Sylvan  
Glen, ran from Pier 51 to Harlem  
Bridge, with stops at Grand street, As-  
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nic parks, when a not too boisterous  
organization made satisfactory arrange-  
ments.

Next Congress May Lift Bar on Aliens

Administration Behind Proposal to Admit More De-  
sirable to Relieve Labor Shortage.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

An Administration proposal to modify  
immigration restrictions to admit a  
larger number of desirable immigrants  
is expected in the next Congress.

The Cabinet is essentially agreed that  
industries of the United States in their  
present cramped labor situation need  
more of the better classes of foreigners  
to help American industry to get mass  
production, and the only relief appears  
to be a liberal extension of the 3 per  
cent. limit now imposed on all countries.

Members of the Cabinet agreed that  
the country faces a crisis because of the  
labor shortage. They concluded that  
the nation is hampered in productive  
processes by the restrictive attitude of labor,  
which has had the effect of forcing high  
prices on the American people.

The Administration no longer will  
submit to the tactics which labor has  
employed in the past to prevent im-  
migration laws. It is said the President  
is ready to reveal to Congress, not in  
the form of a message, but in confere-  
nce with the House of Representatives, his  
view that the country now must have  
the added help of some of the surplus  
labor of Europe. Government trade ex-  
perts say that high prices of commodi-  
ties and materials in many lines are due  
directly to the labor shortage.

Republican leaders in sympathy with  
the President in the matter of the con-  
stitutional amendment will broaden the  
scope of the present act. In raising the  
percentage of immigration it is expected  
proper safeguards will be placed to in-  
sure the entry of only that class of im-  
migrants adaptable to work in in-  
dustries or on farms. Cabinet members  
hold the view that it is possible so to  
restrict immigration that the activities  
of foreigner will be barred while in-  
dustrial workers of good character  
will be allowed to come in and obtain  
employment.

The opposition of organized labor is  
expected, but it is not believed labor  
leaders are strong enough to defeat a  
plan which would mean a jump in the  
American industry and lower prices for  
the average American consumer when  
that is possible by strengthening the  
labor force being industry to give it  
that impetus that now needs to catch  
up with increasing demands for prod-  
ucts following post-war readjustment.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9.—Broad change  
in Federal immigration laws that would  
tend to increase the number of "worthy"  
applicants for citizenship were recom-  
mended by a committee of the House of  
Representatives today. The committee  
assistant to the president of the Beth-  
lehem Steel Company, addressing the  
national personnel convention.

Mr. Nathan Deal, chairman of the present  
3 per cent. restrictive immigration law  
will "work a hardship on large em-  
ployers."